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A NEW BOLIVIAN LAND SNAIL OF THE GENUS DRYMAEUS

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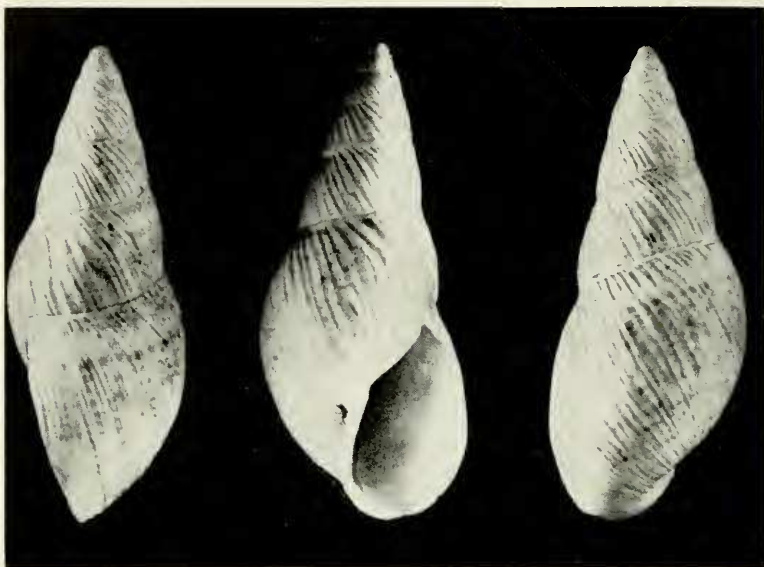
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DRYMAEUS PEREIRAI sp. nov.

Description. Shell subconical, elongated. Whorls, seven, increasing gradually, the last being approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total length with its major diameter scarcely larger than one half of the same length. Suture white, margined below and somewhat shouldered above, a character which is more evident at the base of the third post-embryonic whorl. Surface sulcate with very fine and irregular axial riblets, more distinct on the middle portion of the shell. The interspaces between these riblets are variable in width and there are 3, 2 or occasionally only 1 riblet per mm., with some microscopical spiral lirations, more noticeable on the zone of the last whorl opposite the aperture. The riblets start on the suture, forming a very distinct margined area. Color (in the holotype) white, with traces of brown bands broken into points and divided by three white zones. This spotted coloration is limited to the intercostal spaces and is not present on the high part of the riblets which remains white, giving a diffused silky aspect. Aperture oval, with rounded base, shiny white, enameled inside and somewhat iridescent; the superior part of the columellar lip a very pale pink; peristome thin and not reflexed. The protoconch has the same pale pink-lilac shade of the peristome.

Measurements in mm.:

	<i>Shell</i>			<i>Aperture</i>		<i>Last Whorl</i>
	Length	Width		Length	Width	Length
Holotype	30	12.5	10.5	13.5	7.5	19.5
Paratype		10	9	12	6.5	16.5



Drymacus pereiari, sp. nov. M.C.Z. no. 168843, El Carmen, Prov. Chiquitos, Depto. Santa Cruz, República de Bolivia. Hno. F. S. Pereira and Carl Gans, collectors. (Holotype X 2½.)

Locality. Estación El Carmen (between Palmito and Santa Ana) on the railroad Corumbá-Santa Cruz, Prov. Chiquitos, Depto. Santa Cruz in the oriental plains of southeastern Bolivia. Holotype No. 168843 in Museum of Comparative Zoology and paratype in Carnegie Museum Accs. 16,073. Collectors: Hno. F. S. Pereira and Carl Gans, 1953.

The paratype (which has the early whorls decollated) is evidently a younger specimen as shown not only by its smaller dimensions but by some traces of carination in the last whorl, and

fresher colors. The very pale spotted coloration in the paratype deserves an explanation, since it is very possible that other specimens with intermediate patterns will be found. The three brownish bands are more distinct, with the dividing white zones also very conspicuous; the medium, broader band shows darker or clearer triangular areas; the umbilical zone is completely white; the lower spiral white zone continues into the aperture and the upper one, on the suture; the dark bands are visible inside the aperture; as in the paratype, the oblique axial riblets remain white.

The margined suture, the irregular axial-oblique riblets, and the very pale pink-lilac tint on the columellar lip, are the more important features of this new species. Two other species of *Drymaeus* are known which have a roughened surface of pseudo-riblets: *D. sulcosus* (Pfeiffer) from Mexico, which is a larger and stronger species with a thick and reflexed peristome, and some young specimens of the Central American *D. jonasi* (Pfeiffer) — such as those figured by Pilsbry in 1899 (Manual of Conchology, (2) 13, p. 54, pl. 10, fig. 64) — which is different in many other characters such as the angulate base of aperture and its broader shape.

The region where this new species has been found should have an extensive exploration from the malacological point of view. We know better a number of characteristic species from the western side of Santa Cruz, on the subandean zone and oriental cordillera of Bolivia, as well as many others along the Paraguay River, from Corumbá to the south. The locality El Carmen is in an intermediate region, more than 200 miles wide, between the Llanos of Izozo and the Paraguay River, being a northern extension of the Boreal Chaco.

The species is named for Hno. F. S. Pereira who obtained the specimens while collecting with Dr. Carl Gans along the zone Corumbá-Santa Cruz in 1953. I wish to express my appreciation to Dr. J. Bequaert and Dr. W. J. Clench of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, for giving me the opportunity to report upon this new species.